The Most Nutritions Food.

Upon this subject a writer says: I submit the following article on food, hoping it may do a little good to the poor class in these pinching times. Oatmeal contains 91 per cent, of nutritive matter; wheat, 851 per cent.; po-tatoes; 28 per cent.; the best flesh meat, 25 per cent. It may be seen by the above that one pound of oatmeal contains nearly four times as much nutrition as one pound of beef. We pay for beef per pound fifteen, twenty, and twenty-five cents.

Nearly half the people of Ireland and Scotland live on oatmeal and potatoes; they do not taste flesh meat once a month. The writer of this article has not eaten flesh for a year; he finds himself better physically as well as mentally. His dinner for one day consists of one cent's worth of oaten meal or cracked wheat made in the form of mush. He does not do this for economy, but for health.

I would like to say a few words before I close this article on wheat. Wheat contains of the carbonates, or heat and fat producers, sixty-two per cent.; of the phosphates, the class that supplies the bones, the brain, and the nerves, and gives vital power, both mental and muscular, two and a half per cent.; of the nitrates, the class that supplies the

waste of muscle, twenty one per cent. If wheat were eaten in its natural condition, without bolting, it would supply all the needed elements in the human body; but in the process of bolting nearly the whole of the phesphates and nitrates are removed, so that bread made of superfine flour will sustain life only a few weeks.

The best way to get good wheat meal is to buy of any miller half a bushel of whole wheat, thirty pounds. Either get the miller to grind it for you, or take it home and grind it in your coffee

Why we Eat.

"Food is fuel. We require food frequently for just the same reason that a fire requires coals frequently, and a lamp, oil — because we are burning away. The air that we breathe into our lungs contains oxygen, and this oxygen combines with or burns the muscles and other organs of our bodies, just as it does the coals in a fire. The heat produced in a man's body in the course of a day is considerable in quantity, though not very intense in quality. Taking the average, it is enough to raise five and a half gallons of water from freezing point to boiling point, and this is about the heat that would be given off during the burning of a pound of coals. All this heat comes from the slow wasting or burning of the substance of the body, so that it is evident that if we did not make up for this constant loss by eating food, our organs would soon be wasted away and consumed. A moment's thought will show how closely this agrees with wellknown facts. Why does an animal become so thin during the slow and painful process of starvation? Because the slow fire in his body is not fed with the

Your speech, Professor, is no longer a riddle to us. And now we see why we feel hungry-it reminds us to put on more fuel. Greedy people put on too much. Once the people of a country were fighting for their freedom, and one of their cities was besieged for a long time by the enemy. After fighting very bravely for a long while, the inhabitants suffered so for want of food that they wished to surrender. Then the governor seized a knife and said that he would rather be their food than that the city should be given up. So they persevered a little longer and saved the

Proper Mode of Feeding Horses.

Let me say a word or two, now, in reference to feeding the horse, as bearing upon the condition of the foot. Every owner of a horse must have observed that the growth and strength and appearance of that horse's foot is materially affected by the condition of the horse himself. A half-starved horse may have a foot injured by nutritionan over-fed horse may have a footheated into inflammation. And so dependent is the foot upon the healthy state of the animal economy, that for the foot alone, if nothing else, the diet of the horse should be regulated with the utmost regard to his health.

I am confident that we give our horses too much grain and too little hay-especially horses under seven years of age, who will work with more endurance and courage on a good supply of hay and a moderate supply of grain-of the latter say six quarts of oats and a pint of corn daily. Older horses require and will bear more grain-but even they want more hay than is usually given. Every horse should pass over a few weeks of every year without grain-either the first half or last half of the winter, whichever is most convenient. And this mode of feeding can be adopted without suspending the animal's work.

I have one horse fourteen years old, which has had this regimen for four menths of every year of his life (and I bred him), and he is smooth, vigorous, and healthy as a colt-was never out of condition-has a sound smooth footwas never lame—and has alwags been

Much Butter from Little Milk.

The recipe for making a pound of butpulverized alum, 1 ounce pulverized gum arabic, and 50 grains of pepsin; that will make it so. The recipe is selling through the country for from \$1 to

A Little Heroine.

Once in a while is told some story of heroism in a child which ought to help the professional cynic to a little faith in his kind. Not long ago a young girl, lost in the woods with her little brother, protected him from the weather all through a bitter night at the cost of her own frozen limbs. Some days ago three children, a little girl of six, her brother only four, and another little boy six years old, went to a pond in Kentucky to skate. That day the ice had been cut from half the pond, and the six-year-old boy skated directly into draughts of air or in damp clothes. Let the deep water and sank. The three them shun dealings with patent-medismall creatures were all alone there. poor child, but failed; then the little humbugs. girl, with a presence of mind a woman might be proud to own, walked to the edge of the ice, waited until the boy child's courage!

XLIIId CONGRESS.

Mr. Negley, of Pa., presented reso granting pensions to soldiers of the Mexican war and their widows. The bill provides that a pension of \$8 per month shall be given to each honorably discharged surviving officer and enlisted man, including militia, volunteers of the military and caval service who served sixty days in the war with Mexico, and also to the surviving unmarried widows of such officers and soldiers.

Mr. Poland, of Vt. record to prove the

Mr. Poland, of Vt., moved to suspend th rules and adopt a resolution instructing th Judiciary Committee to inquire into the legi relations existing between the Federal Govern ment and the local Government of the District of Columbia and the exact character of ther

of Columbia and the exact character of their mutual obligations in regard to municipal ex-pense, and whether some accurately defined basis of expenditures cannot be prescribed and maintained by law.

The rule was suspended and the resolution adopted—yeas 159, nays 72.

Mr. Cameron, of Penn., from the Committee on Foreign Relations, reported back the bill to pay the French Spoliation claims. Placed on the calendar.

the calendar.

Mr. Bayard, of Del., in discussing the National bank bill moved to strike out the first ten lines of the bill which authorized the organization of the bill which authorized the organization of banks without circulation upon depositing with the Treasurer of the United States \$10.00 in registered bonds, so that the bill will only authorize National banks already organized without circulation to withdraw their bonds in excess of \$10,000, and also as security for their circulating notes in amounts of \$10,000 upon returning to the Controller of the Currency tawful money to be deposited in the Treasury of the United States for the redemption of an amount of circulating notes of such banks equal to the amount issued upon such bonds. Senator Cameron, of Penn., introduced a bil to amend the Diplomatic and Consular Systems act of Aug. 18, 1856. The bill is one drafted by the State Department, proposing to revise the salaries of many of the United States Consuls and Consuls-General throughout the world. The salaries provided for the more prominent are as follows: Consuls-General—At London, seven thousand dollars; Paris, seven thousand; Calcutta, five thousand; Montreal, four thou-Calcutta, five thousand: Montreal, four thou-sand; Cairo, four thousand; Havanna, six thousand: Rio Janeiro, six thousand; Kana-gawa, five thousand; Shanghai, six thousand; Vienna, four thousand; Borlin, Frankfort, Rome and Constantinople, three thousand each, Consuls—At Liverpool, six thousand dollars; Hong Kong, four thousand; Manchester and Havre, three thousand each. All the others have smaller salaries than the amounts above named, but have also fees. Referred to the

Committee on Commerce.

Mr. Conkling, of N. Y., introduced a bil amendatory of the National Currency act of June, 1864. Referred to the Committee on Conkling's bill proposes to add ection 50 provisions authorizing suits to be prought against the receiver and stockholders by any person aggrieved by any proceedings to enforce the individual liability of stocknolders of national banks under the Currency act, or by neglect or omission to enforce said liability to the extent any creditor may claim to be entitled for the payment of the amount alleged to be due him. The suits are to be brought in the United States Circuit Court for he proper district, and decrees directing contribution, or further contribution, by the stock-holders, or any of them, may be enforced against the property of the stockholder, and

hall be binding upon the Comptroller of the Currency and receiver. An investigation was ordered by the Senate into the matter of furnishing stationery for

Mr. Morrill, of Vt., introduced a resolution instructing the Committee on the Contingent Expenses of the Senate to consider the expediency of excluding from the stationery of the Senate all articles except paper, pens, envelopes, ink, pencils, and mucilage, which was, after a lengthy discussion passed. The West Virginia election cases were taken

up, and, on a vote being taken, Mesers. Davis and Hagans were declared entitled to seats, and were sworn in.

Mr. Dawes, of Mass., from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a bill allowing merchandise in a United States port on July 31, 1872, to pay the duties to which they were liable on that day, even though not in public store or bonded-warehouse the next day. After

explanation the bill was passed. A number of bills were presented on the urrency and finance question.

Mr. Nesmith, of Oregon, a member of the Military committee, protested against a reduc-tion of the army. He defended the frontiersmen against the aspersions usually made against them, and he declared that the first effective missionary the Indians ever had was Miles Standish, and that his missionary work had been continued by Jackson, Sheridan and others. Congress might save a few million dollars by reducing the army, but every dollar saved would be responded to by the blood of frontiersmen and by the wail of their widows

Mild Winters. The mildness of the present season.

and orphans.

says the Pall Mall Gazette, though unusual, bears no comparison to that of some winters "long gone by." In 1172 the temperature was so high that leaves came out on the trees in January, and birds hatched their broods in February: In 1289 the winter was equally mild, and the maidens of Cologne wore wreaths of violets and corn flowers at Christmas and on Twelfth Day. In 1421 the trees flowered in the month of March, and the vines in the month of April. Cherries ripened in the same month, and grapes appeared in May. In 1572 the trees were covered with leaves in January, and the birds hatched their young in February, as in 1172; in 1585 the same thing was repeated, and it is added that the corn was in the ear at Easter. There was in France neither of 1538, 1607, 1609, 1617, and 1659; finally, in 1662, even in the north of Germany, the stoves were not lighted, and trees flowered in February. Coming to later dates, the winter of 1846-47, when it thundered at Paris on the 28th of January, and that of 1866, the year of the great inundation of the Seine,

may be mentioned as exceptionally mild. COMPULSORY EDUCATION.—A bill for in good driving order, -Dr. Loring in the compulsory education of the children of Illinois has passed the House. year, and six weeks of this schooling ter from a pint of milk, says the *Inter* must be continuous. Poverty cannot Ocean, is as follows: Take four ounces be pleaded as an excuse for failure to comply with the law, as all the books necessary will be supplied by the place it in a bottle for use as wanted. A State, and clothes will be given to desteaspoonful of this mixture, added to titute children. Parents and guardians the pint of milk, will, upon churning, neglecting to obey the law will subject make a pound of butter. It is true that themselves to prosecution and to fines themselves to prosecution and to fines the butter will seem to be a near relation to pot cheese, but call it butter and each weeks, rising from \$1 to \$5 for each week of such neglect. each week of such neglect.

> OPPOSITES .- A writer in one of the current periodicals cites the following in support of his theory that "names generally go by opposites:"

" Mr. Barker's as mute as a fish in the sea; Mr. Miles never moves on a journey; Mr. Gotobed sits up until half-after three; Mr. Makepeace was bred an attorney;

Mr. Gardener can't tell a flower from a root ; Mr. Wilde with timidity draws back; Mr. Ryder performs all his journeys on foot; Mr. Foote all his journeys on horseback."

Those born on the first three days of February, as well as on all other days ing in a duel murder; but when the in any month of the year, will be liable The four-year-old tried to rescue the fortune-tellers, astrologers, and old

wrote to the Louisville Courier-Journal rose gasping, seized him and drew him announcing her intention. Her griev-What a glittering romance might ance was that her father was going to however, as his counsel has asked for a be built upon this true story of a send her to a convent for schooling and suspension of judgment and the verdict which will stand analysis by any chemist

Boys will be Boys.

brave thing to dare your threat. All this is written in the code of boyhood. We can't quite say with Emer-son that it is the bad boy who makes makes even the plainest eyes brilliant; the good man; and yet we have a great | there is no soul looking at you or speakdeal of sympathy with that overflowing ing to you through them. Childhood spirit of youth which is sometimes a seems to cover the whole period of

leads into mischief. Just sit down, if you have such a son, and recall your own early days. It may and commonly negro nurses are fixed, be difficult for you, just now, when you in place of the impressions of a mothphy, you will find yourself stopping up the spouts of the old country house, just to see the rain pour over like a waterfall, and you will recall the fun of the old gentleman's embarrassment, as he rushed out into the rain, bareheaded, to find the cause of the trouble, and thereby got an attack of the rheumatism which laid him up for a couple of weeks.

Well, your boy is going through the same experience, and, by-and-by, he will regard it as you do now, as an un-utterably foolish thing, and wonder where in the world the fun was. The truth is, that all these pranks are as necessary to boyhood as the measles. They are the result of natural animal spirits, which can no more be repressed than can the waters which come bubbling up out of the sand.

We remember when a very wild colt presented his heels to us in such a forcible manner that, before our surprise had vanished, we found ourself in a little disgusted heap on the other side of five-rail fence. At the time, we thought it an unhorsely thing to do, and felt exceedingly like pelting the creature with stones. But he came up to fence with sucn a demure and abashed look, and put his head beneath the rail and snuffed at us in such a repentant mood, that we concluded it was part of the necessary experience of the animal, and cheerfully forgave him. Now, boys are coltish. They never think of consequences. They only have the fun of the thing in view.

Don't stop praying, and praying hopefully, for your children at such times. By keeping close to the boy's heart, and trying to appreciate his side of the matter as well as your own, you will keep control of him.

A Queer Family of Lunatics.

The family of James Scott, of Clark county, Ind., is afflicted with a very strange sort of lunacy. They are Mormons, and Scott professes to be the oracle of God. His wife was taken sick late in August, and he confined The Brazilian woman develops and maher in a room, to which he refused to admit anybody but his son and daughter. The neighbors made several attempts to get in, but he always op-posed them. One day a Mormon minister called and said he had received a "manifestation from God" to the effect that he should see the woman, but Scott replied, "I have a later manifestation to kick you off the premises," and kicked him accordingly. Finally, a band of men determined to unrave the mystery. They broke into the room, the father, son, and two daugh-ters meanwhile standing by moaning and talking wildly. They found the confined woman sitting in a chair, and looking stiff and stolid as marble, her face void of expression, and she evidently quite indifferent to all that was going on. The woman, when she was in boats to the factory—usually a large first taken sick, got a notion into her head that she would never die, but would be translated as Elijah of old; would be translated as Elijah of old; hands of Chinese, who get for their and, after sifting the matter, it is labor a dollar a day and their food. pretty clearly ascertained that Scott intended to keep his wife concealed until she died, and then give out to the world that she was translated. A movement has been made to have the whole family examined by a lunacy commis-

Small-Pox in Iowa.

People who like to have a man when fish and cuts off his head; the next he undertakes to do a thing to do it slashes off the fins and disembowels the thoroughly, may be satisfied with the recent achievements of a baker in an Iowa town. The story is thus related peated washing in different vats, it falls in a telegram from Dubuque, dated at last into the hands of one of a gang snow nor frost throughout the winters 23d inst: "The small-pox, which originated in Cascade, Iowa, twenty-six miles from Dubuque, has spread to Farley and Worthington, and seems to be getting worse every day. The disease could have been checked when the first case was discovered had the proper measures been taken, but instead of burying the body of the first fatal case quietly, and at night, the corpse was followed to the grave by a large funeral procession, and six pall-bearers. The pall-bearers are now sick, as well as several who attended the funeral. One Children between 9 and 14 must be of the pall-bearers was a baker, and, sent to school for three months of the after helping to put the body in the coffin and bury it he went home and to work as usual, with results that might be pleaded as an excuse for failure to have been expected. He is now on the verge of the grave with small-pox, and so are nearly all of his customers. The physicians say they have vaccinated in and around Cascade no less than 800 persons since the disease broke out, There are forty cases in Cascade alone. The people do not seem to feel or know the danger they are living in, and go about town attending to business, and, at the same time, have a small-pox patient in their house. They result of such want of caution has been the cause of the disease spreading to such an extent.

The Richmond Duel.

Involuntary manslaughter is the verdict of a Richmond jury in the case of W. Page McCarty for killing John B. Mordecai in a duel last May. The trial consumed four days in the Hustings Court. The facts have been published. The present law of Virginia makes killjury asked the Judge if they must bring in a verdict either of murder in the first degree or acquittal, he instructed them that they were not required to do so. Had he said otherwise the verdict would have been, bumbugs.

Before drowning herself, Ida Wheeler wrote to the Louisville Courier-Journal prisoner's fine at five hundred dollars. The prisoner appears not to be satisfied. to be set aside.

Brazilian Women.

Never lose heart because your boys are a little wild. While you sadly call to mind the things they have forgotten, you are ignorant of the things they remember. It is the fashion for boys to appear indifferent to the counsels of parents. They have an idea that it is rather the manly and handsome thing to take good advice in a dogged sort of way, just as they take medicine, and a a very brave thing to dare your threat.

A Rio Janeiro correspondent of the Providence Journal declares that handsome women are rare in Brazil, and adds: The face is generally very plain, and often ugly, and I really believe that because the lack of comeliness is so frequent it is not truly apprehended. The complexion is generally sallow, never clear and fresh, and by no means to take good advice in a dogged sort of way, just as they take medicine, and a worry brave thing to dare your threat. cosmetics. If any single feature de-serves notice it is the eyes, and yet these do not possess that quality which little reckless, and which frequently physical beauty, and some of the children are most interesting; yet even then the habits and tastes of ignorant are in the middle of life, to see the fun er's careful training, and the example of which the boy finds in what appears to a mother's devoted life. The excessive you to be utterly foolish, or perhaps vanity of girlhood, which seems to be wantonly evil; but if you will turn to encouraged by the parents rather than the early chapters of your ewn biograpalate with all manner of sweets and condiments; the entire absence of any physical exercise; and, what is more, nothing but weakness inherited, cannot assure any perfect womanliness. Foreign ladies who teach in the schools (private and select schools) have told me that school-girl life in Brazil is in a most lamentable moral condition. A knowledge of French, music and dancing is all that is considered worth obtaining, and then until marriagewhich doesn't come at all to many of them, or if it does come is an arrangement of the parents, and simply changes the place of idleness—they wait, doing nothing, week, month, and year, nothing; they neither study, nor read, nor sew, they do nothing. In the forenoon, in a state of slothful deshabille, they dawdle and lounge around the house; in the afternoon they look out of the windows; and this is a national custom, most striking to a stranger to see them, white and black, high and low, educated and illiterate, hanging out of the windows through the afternoon; indeed, the window seats are filled with cushions that the arms may not become bruised by the continual leaning upon them. In the evening, dressed-and I really believe the taste displayed would give Madame Demorest convulsions, if not paralysis—they sit and sit, and do nothing else again. Sometimes they speak, and it's wonderful what commonplaces can be uttered, and how little can be suid when the Brazilian mouth does open. So far as female employment is concerned, a Brazilian girl labor for her support? No, indeed! She would rather have but one dress and turn it on holidays. Her father would sell his shirt first, and then button up his seedy coat. Her mother would die of mortification. And so they live, poor and vain, aping an aristocracy by mock attempt at show, the cheap and tawdry emptiness of what is ridiculous. The wealthier, and not less vain, are surrounded with an atmosphere of frigid hauteur, through which only members of the clique have the courage to attempt to penetrate. tures young, and becomes old while still young. Her moral sensibilities become obscured by the life which ex-

the customs of her father or her

ists about her, and into which she may

possibly at times get a glance throng

brothers." Canning Salmon, Along the Columbia river in Oregon are the "salmon factories," whence stomach. come the Oregon salmon, which, put not only in our Eastern States, but all or other injurious ingredients usually used in over the world. The fish are caught in weirs, in gill nets, as shad are caught on the Hudson, and this is the only part of the labor performed by white men. The fishermen carry the salmon frame building erected on piles over the water-and here they fall into the The salmon are flung up on a stage,

where they lie in heaps of a thousand at a time, a surprising sight to an Eastern person, for in such a pile you may see fish weighing from thirty to sixty pounds. The work of preparing them for the cans is conducted with exact method and great cleanliness, water being abundant. One Chinaman seizes a fish; it then falls into a large vat, where the blood soaks out—a salmon bleeds like a bull-and after soaking and reof Chinese whose business it is, with heavy knives, to chop the fish into chunks of suitable size for the tins. These pieces are plunged into brine, and presently stuffed into the cans, it being the object to fill each can as full as possible with fish, the bone being excluded. The top, which has a small hole pierced in it, is then soldered on, and five hundred tins set on a form are lowered into a huge kettle of boiling water, where they remain until the heat has expelled all the air. Then a Chinaman neatly drops a little solder over each pin-hole, and after another boiling, the object of which is, I believe, to make sure that the cans are hermeticaly sealed, the process is complete, and the salmon is ready to take a journey longer and more remarkable even than that which their progenitors took when, seized with the curious rage of spawning, they ascended the Columbia, to deposit their eggs in its head waters, near the centre of the continent.

I was assured by the fishermen, says a letter writer, that the salmon do not decrease in numbers or in size, yet, in this year, 1873, more than two millions of pounds were put up in cans on the Lower Columbia alone, besides fifteen or twenty thousand barrels of salted

Will Wonders Never Cease?

When Dr. Walker proclaimed that he had produced from the medicinal herbs of California an Elixir that would regenerate the sinking system and cure very form of dis ease not organic, the neredulous shook their heads. Yet his VINEGAR BITTERS is now the Standard Restorative of the Western World. Under the operation of the new remedy, Dyspeptics regain their health; the Bilious and Constipated are relieved of every distressing symptom; the Consumptive and Rheumatic rapidly recover; Intermittent and Remittent Fevers are broken; the hereditary taint of Scrofula is eradicated! Skepticism is routed, and this wonderful preparation is to-day the most popular Tonic, Alterative, and Blood Depurent ever advertised in America. We don't sell Rum under the guise of medicine. We advertise and sell a pure medicine in the country .- Com.

Treating the Wrong Disease.

until large bills are made, when the sufferi patients are no better in the end, but probat worse for the delay, treatment, and other coplications made, and which a proper medici directed to the cause would have entire removed, thereby instituting health and cofort instead of prolonged misery.

From Miss Lobino E. St. Clair, Shad Athens Co., O., Oct. 14th, 1872:

"Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.—Yo Favorite Prescription is working almost like miracle on me. I am better already that have been for over two years."

have been for over two years."
From Ella A. Schaffer, Zanesville, In Aug. 3, 1872:
"Dr Pierce—I received the medicine sent me and began using it immediately, a result of the treatment I feel better tha have for three years.

March 19. 1872:

"Dr. Pierce—The Favorite Prescription done me good, which I am very thankful for the prescription of the me good, which I am very thankful for the prescription of the me good, which I am very thankful for the prescription of the -[Com.

" Pain-Killer." There can be no necessity, at this late for the press to speak in commendatory te of this remarkable medicine, in order to promote its sale; for it is a medicine that is known and appreciated the wide world through. For various diseases, such as rheumatism, cholera, cholera morbus, burns, sprains, bruises, and so on to the end of the catalogue, we are convinced that there is no remedy before the people equal to Davis' Vegetable Pain-KILLER," and we know that thousands upon thousands entertain the same belief. Certainly, we cannot refer to the history of any medicine which equals that of the PAIN-KILLER. It was introduced in 1840, and from that time to this its sale, both at home and abroad, has constantly and rapidly increased, and we rejoice at the high reputation it has achieved, because this reputation shows that it has been the means of relieving a vast amount of human suffering .- [Com-

There are more than one thousand different kinds of pills in the United States Some of them are worthless and injurious others are good and beneficial. Old Dr. Parsons invented the best anti-bilious pill we ever saw or heard of. They are now sold under the name of Parsons' Purgative Pills.[-Com.

There are probably a hundred or more persons in this and neighboring towns, who daily suffer from the distressing effects of kidney troubles, who do not know that John-sen's Anodyne Liniment is almost a certain able. cure. In severe cases, great relief may be obtained, if not a certain cure.—[Com.

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	The Markets.			
rlin	NEW YORK.			
rith	Beef Cattle-Prime to Extra Bullocks	.3230		.12%
ble	First quality	31%		.12%
ere.	Becond quality	.113		.12
	Ordinary thin Cattle	.10%		311%
em-	Inferior or lowest grade	.08%	81	10%
rent		40,80		
for	Hogs-Live	.05 k		.05%
88-	Dressed	.06%		.075
hey	Bheep	.04%		0730
rine	Cotton-Middling			.16%
ble	Flour-Extra Western			6.90
ant	State Extra	6.65		6,90
35.00	Wheat-Red Western			1.68
tice	No. 2 Spring	1.56		1.60
ing	Rye	.98		1.10
bly	Barley-Malt,	1.75		2,05
om-	Oats-Mired Western	.58		.61
eine	Corn-Mixed Western	.80	ñ	.82%
rely	Hay, per ton	15.00	12	8.00
om-	Straw, per ton	14.00	al	8.00
Olas-	Hops	.08		.15
	Pork-Mess	14 00	al.	6,25
sđe,	Lard	,69%		.18
	Petroleum-Crude61/2 a	K Refi	nec	4 14%
our	Butter-State	.34		-42
10 B	Ohio Fancy	.27		,29
m I	" Yellow	.25		.27
-	Western Ordinary	.19		.21
nd.,	Pennsylvania fine	.35		.39
ma.,	Cheese State Factory	.12		.15
	" Skimmed	.05		,10
you	Ohio	.095	i.	.14
As n I	Eggs-State	.24	٨	,25
1 1	Boof Cattle	3,75		6,00
711	Sheep	4,50		6,625
Ш.,	Hogs-Live	6.75		6.25
	Flour	7.00		9.50
has	Wheat-No. 2 Spring	1.45		1.47
or."	Corn	.74		,80
221	Oats	.48		.55
	Rye	1.00		1,65
	Barley	1.45		1.65
	Lard			.10
Aur	ALBIANY.			
day,	Wheat	1.45		1.96
rms	Rye-State	.95		.95
-	Corn-Mixed	.85		88

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| FRILADELPHIA | 7 50 a 8.25 | Wheat—Western Red | 1,58 a 1,65 | Corn—Yellow | .79 a .81 | Mixed | 84 a .80 | Refined 13 | Clover Seed | 8,00 a 9,25 | Timothy | 3,50 a 3,50 | 3,50 | 3,50 | .80 | Clover Seed | .80 a 3,50 | .80 | .80 | .80 | .80 | .80 | .80 | .80 | .80 | .80 | .80 | .80 | .80 | .80 | .80 | .80 | .80 | .80 | .80 | .80 | .80 | .80 | .80 | .80 | .80 | .80 | .80 | .80 | .80 | .80 | .80 | .80 | .80 | .80 | .80 | .80 | .80 | .80 | .80 | .80 | .80 | .80 | .80 | .80 | .80 | .80 | .80 | .80 | .80 | .80 | .80 | .80 | .80 | .80 | .80 | .80 | .80 | .80 | .80 | .80 | .80 | .80 | .80 | .80 | .80 | .80 | .80 | .80 | .80 | .80 | .80 | .80 | .80 | .80 | .80 | .80 | .80 | .80 | .80 | .80 | .80 | .80 | .80 | .80 | .80 | .80 | .80 | .80 | .80 | .80 | .80 | .80 | .80 | .80 | .80 | .80 | .80 | .80 | .80 | .80 | .80 | .80 | .80 | .80 | .80 | .80 | .80 | .80 | .80 | .80 | .80 | .80 | .80 | .80 | .80 | .80 | .80 | .80 | .80 | .80 | .80 | .80 | .80 | .80 | .80 | .80 | .80 | .80 | .80 | .80 | .80 | .80 | .80 | .80 | .80 | .80 | .80 | .80 | .80 | .80 | .80 | .80 | .80 | .80 | .80 | .80 | .80 | .80 | .80 | .80 | .80 | .80 | .80 | .80 | .80 | .80 | .80 | .80 | .80 | .80 | .80 | .80 | .80 | .80 | .80 | .80 | .80 | .80 | .80 | .80 | .80 | .80 | .80 | .80 | .80 | .80 | .80 | .80 | .80 | .80 | .80 | .80 | .80 | .80 | .80 | .80 | .80 | .80 | .80 | .80 | .80 | .80 | .80 | .80 | .80 | .80 | .80 | .80 | .80 | .80 | .80 | .80 | .80 | .80 | .80 | .80 | .80 | .80 | .80 | .80 | .80 | .80 | .80 | .80 | .80 | .80 | .80 | .80 | .80 | .80 | .80 | .80 | .80 | .80 | .80 | .80 | .80 | .80 | .80 | .80 | .80 | .80 | .80 | .80 | .80 | .80 | .80 | .80 | .80 | .80 | .80 | .80 | .80 | .80 | .80 | .80 | .80 | .80 | .80 | .80 | .80 | .80 | .80 | .80 | .80 | .80 | .80 | .80 | .80 | .80 | .80 | .80 | .80 | .80 | .80 | .80 | .80 | .80 | .80 | .80 | .80 | .80 | .80 | .80 | .80 | .80 | .80 | .80 | .80 | .80 | .80 | .80 | .80 | .80 | .80 | .80 | .80 | .80 | .80 | .80 | .80 | .80 | .80 | .80 | .80 | .80 | .80 | .80 | .80 | .80 | .80 | .80 | .80 | .80 | .80 |

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and the RITCHEN.

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From American Agriculturist, April 1, 1873.

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